(XLIst YEAR.) THE (No. 2032.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1785.

HAMBOURG, *September* 7.

AN intelligent man, who has directed his researches to national industry, observes, that there are in Germany 400 paper mills, which furnish every year for sale 20,000 bales of paper, of ten reams each.

WESTERN PRUSSIA, *Aug.* 30. On the 5th curt. we had a most terrible storm, accompanied with hail, which laid waste 131 villages and farms. The hay, corn, vegetables and fruits, are almost entirely destroyed. The inhabitants and their cattle would have been exposed to inevitable famine, had not the king offered his paternal aid, by giving orders for corn and forage to be distributed to supply the wants of the people.

HAGUE, *Sept.* 21. The last accounts from Flanders say, "That the garrison of Aeth, in Hainault, is on its march for Flanders, as is that at Tourney, for Brabant; the troops at Mons have also begun their march. No more soldiers are left in any of these cities, than are absolutely necessary to mount guard at the gates and magazines."

They write from Liege that the states assembled on the 14th, to deliberate on the demands made by the Austrian government, for leave to form 2 camps on the territories of this principality, the one near Hui, the other near Tongres. The directors of the pontoons at Namur are coming down the Meuse. The princess of Saxen Teschen, it is said, will quit Brussels, and go to Bon to her brother the archduke Maximilian, where she will be out of the way of the bustle of camps, &c. her august husband will take the command of the army.

A large quantity of military ovens are constructing at Herve, and at Mheer, the nearest village in the province to Maestricht, from which it is supposed that the thirty thousand men on their march from Germany, will be encamped near that city; in order to cover the duchies of Lumbourg and Luxembourg.

Letters from Antwerp, dated the 15th of September, say, "Every thing here proclaims the immediate commencement of hostilities. All the imperial general officers are arrived here; as is the governor-general, who has taken the command in chief upon him. His field equipage is ready. Prince Ferdinand of Wurtemburg, lieutenant-general count Murray de Melgon, the prince de Ligne our governor, the duke d'Ursel major-general, &c. are all preparing to take the command of their respective corps. Troops are daily coming in. The hussars of Wurmser, and the dragoons of Tuscany, are gone to occupy some important posts. This morning the governor-general, accompanied by all the general officers, visited the forts and polders of Eckeren, Donk, Bergerhout and Deurne. The military chest is not yet arrived, but is hourly expected. Some cannonading was heard last night, supposed to have proceeded from the Dutch forts on the Scheld. It is imagined to have been a signal for opening the sluices, to lay the country under water again, as it is already done in the neighbourhood of Sas Van Ghent. It is likewise asserted, that a Dutch squadron of 11 ships is in the Hond, in the vicinity of Sooftingen, and that the Dutch have erected a strong battery, to defend the approach of the polder of Barstend."

On the 13th in the afternoon, arrived another company of pioneers with the necessary implements for opening trenches. All the heavy artillery has been removed from Lourain to Antwerp, and all the carriages in the neighbourhood are taken for 15 days; and notice has been given to the masters of the barges, that the emperor retained them during pleasure, and would satisfy them for any loss that might accrue. Above 4000 bombs, 110 pieces of heavy cannon, and 15 barge loads of bullets, have been conveyed to Mechlin and Antwerp; and orders have been given to all the farmers to thresh out their corn, to supply the necessary quantity of straw.

LONDON, *September* 6.

The Quebec fleet now going out, is to carry over 1500 soldiers, for the better protection of our frontier places near the American settlements.

Sept. 10. The Russians have launched since Christmas last five men of war of the line, two of which, the Santa Catharina and Piedro Primo, are three deckers of 100 guns each; these two ships have been equipped at Cronstadt, and are now in the Baltic with the fleet, for the purpose of trying and exercising the ships; they each carry 1000 men, of whom not above one third are Russians, the rest being composed of men of different nations, among whom our British tars make no inconsiderable share; the officers on board are likewise a great part composed of foreigners. It is with the truest policy that the empress encourages foreigners to enter her navy; at the same time every due encouragement is given to her own subjects, whom she expresses a great desire to have rendered expert in maritime affairs, which she is convinced can only be done by practice, and mixing with men inured to a sea life, and whose nautical knowledge is extensive.

Sept. 16. Your paragraph writers, says a correspondent, are laughed at in the city, for asserting that our trade is increased from the great influx of specie from abroad into this country, when we have less trade now than we had at the time of making the peace; let him refer to the bill of entries and correct his error. But it is not denied that there is at this present moment more money in England than there ever was at any former period, and that the greater part of that money belongs to foreigners. Are we the better for it? Not a whit; because no use is made of it. This country has not yet been able to prevail on the possessors of the money to invest it in our funds, and thereby raise the same to what they were when peace was making, nor persuade them to lend it to our traders: it is likely that the money will stay in this country no longer than the fear of the troubles on the continent continue; but when they cease the money will go back again; and in this sense it may be said, it was of disservice to us, as the sending it over has raised the value of sterling money so high, that the correspondents on the continent don't care to order goods from us, because they come to stand them too dear, being by the present course of exchange to pay ten and twelve per cent. in every pound sterling above par; and this may prove fatal to our trade and country, if it should continue much longer, and leave the mercantile part in their present distress for money, as the merchants and factors abroad will be obliged to provide themselves with goods elsewhere at more reasonable prices; and this accounts for the decrease of our trade; and it is hoped that measures will ere long be taken to prevent its entire loss.

Sept. 24. France is most laudably occupied by the cultivation of her manufactures. Since the publication of the late edicts, the comptroller-general, at the immediate instance of the monarch, has visited all the considerable manufactures of Paris, in order to make a report of their condition, and to inquire how they may be best cherished by the state. He first examined the machines of the Messieurs Millner, for carding and spinning of cotton. They are carried to a very high degree of perfection. After having visited the workhouses, and seen the employment of the poor, he went to see the great manufactory lately erected by an association in the Fauxbourgh of St. Dennis, for the spinning of silk, to bring to perfection the manufacture of silk gauzes. This important branch of the French commerce was first introduced by king Henry IV. and it now flourishes to a very great degree. Their silks are equal to the Chinese, for elegance of design; and the defects in their gauzes will now be remedied, for spinners, remarkable for their skill, have been drawn from the several provinces; and in this new manufactory, several have been made equal to any that have been received from abroad. The comptroller-general also visited at Clingnancourt the manufactory of the sieur Grancher, in polished steel, where he was charmed to find a workman capable of rivalling the most ingenious of the English artists in this beautiful work. The first essays authorised the comptroller to say, that with the encouragement which the King was inclined to give this manufacture, the nation would have no need to resort to their jealous rival. The comptroller presented to his majesty a sword of polished steel, manufactured at Clingnancourt; and he also received and wore a sword mounted with gold, made by Dantag, which was pronounced to be a great beauty.

The comptroller then visited the manufactory of Argand, the inventor of the new lamp, which gives such clear light, and without the least smoke. He also visited the manufactory of glass established at St. Claud, under the patronage of the queen, and in all the places he gave the most marked encouragement, and assured them that his majesty was determined to cherish them by every means.

A letter from a gentleman in Dublin, dated September 17, says, "From the representations of interested persons, I expected on my arrival in this city to have found it distracted by party divisions and popular clamours; but, on the contrary, you may depend upon it the utmost tranquillity reigns in this metropolis, the inhabitants of which, however elated with the prospect of enjoying the same privileges with their fellow-subjects in Great-Britain, conduct themselves with becoming propriety and moderation."

Extract of a letter from Antwerp, September 16.

"His imperial majesty seems now in earnest with the Dutch; for within these few days we have had several thousand fine men enter this city. The greatest part of them have this morning crossed the Scheld with their baggage, with the full intent to make an attack on the Dutch forts in Flanders. This city is now appointed for the head quarters; and yesterday their highnesses the prince and princess of Brussels, with the minister and their suite, as also general Murray and other general officers, came down here to reside during the present disturbances; so that Antwerp is now very full of people of the first distinction. Their highnesses reside at present at the bishop's palace, which is a very elegant building."

A wedding was celebrated a few days since at Enfield, between a farmer in the 85th year of his age, and the grand daughter of a near neighbour, aged nineteen: The bride was attended by her grand-mother, father, mother, and two sisters; the bridegroom by his children, grand-children and one great-grand son.

Oct. 1. A few days ago, a working man in Gray's-inn-lane, known by the appellation of My Lord (in consequence of a wager that he would be married in a stipulated time) went to the parish work-house, where suiting himself with a mate, he was accordingly married. After receiving his spouse's portion from the parish officers (forty shillings) they and their friends retired to a neighbouring public house, (the master of which had promised the bridegroom a wedding dinner) where they passed the time jovially the next morning, when his lordship and his bride retired pretty merry to bed. When they arose, his lordship presented his bride with money to buy herself a hat, and some other articles of which she stood most in want; but the lady, from some circumstance which has not yet transpired, having taken a dislike to her help mate, went out, under pretence of furnishing herself, and has not been since heard of. This cruelty of his wife, and the jokes occasioned by it among his acquaintance, had such an effect on her forsaken swain, that to extricate himself out of one noose, he precipitated himself into another, by tucking himself up in his chamber; but was fortunately discovered and cut down before he was dead.

Oct. 6. The most extraordinary case, perhaps, ever seen in this country: A poor labouring man's wife, in the parish of Dalinghoe, near Wickham market, in Suffolk, whose name is Mary Bradcock. In the severe winter of 1783, she was seized with a pain in most of her limbs, which she attributed to cold and the rheumatism; when one day walking across the house, she tipped her foot slightly against a brick, and was surprised to find her leg broken near the ancle. Before she was perfectly recovered from this accident, she became pregnant; and growing weak and infirm, was assisted by her husband in getting out of bed, when her left thigh bone snapped in pieces, without any other force than its own weight falling against his back; she was safely delivered by an experienced gentleman of the faculty; after which her left arm was fractured near the shoulder, by putting it over an assistant's neck to get out of bed. This likewise formed a callus, and grew well. She then found her right thigh bone broken as she lay in bed, very high up, near the hip; as it was also some time after down towards the knee. Her collar bone has likewise separated, without any accident or violence. Her right arm has met with the same misfortune, by only lifting a pint bason off a table. She now lies with the third fracture of her right thigh, which happened last Sunday, from being gently raised in her bed, at or near the part by her knee, before broken and calluse'd. The bones are permitted to grow together in an irregular manner, with the assistance of bathing and bandage only, as an extension of her limbs would endanger breaking them into twenty pieces. So deplorable is this unhappy woman's situation, that they dare not move her to make the bed, for fear of breaking her bones. She is thirty-two years old, of a delicate make, lax fibres, fair complexion, and pale brown hair; has had eight children, and always lived a sober, temperate life, and never took medicines of the mercurial, or any kind: but has generally enjoyed a fair share of health. There does not appear any evident cause of this singular phænomenon. Before the bones break, she always complains of pain on the spot, several weeks, which keeps increasing till they snap, and then goes off in a few days, and the bones unite in five, six, or seven weeks. She has now a fresh pain seized one arm, that she expects will terminate in a broken bone. This poor woman has had eight fractures within a year and an half, seven of which befel her in the last twelve months; and all without any external cause to attribute them to.

Though the Irish professedly design to rival the English in their commerce, and boast that they shall be able to undersel them at every foreign market, at the same time that they declare themselves independent, they yet maintain that Great-Britain is bound to protect their trade at her own expence. This is certainly very extraordinary doctrine, that a nation should be obliged to protect men who avow their design to break off all connexion with it, and whose aim is, if possible, to draw its whole trade to themselves. In this however, they will find themselves mistaken; if they will trade upon their own bottom, they must at their own expence fit out a force sufficient to ensure respect to their flag, wherever it may appear. But their aim seems to be to enjoy all the sweets of independency with all the advantages of protection, forgetting that the protected can never be independent of their protectors. Indeed, such an idea is so wild and extravagant, that it is surprising it could enter into the heads of any people who had the least claim to rationality. But they now find they have gone a step too far, and ashamed to recede; though conscious of their inability to protect themselves, they have established this absurd claim of protection for what they call an independent imperial crown.

Oct. 8. The duke of Richmond still refuses to touch a shilling of his salary, as master-general of the ordnance. He has declared, that it is his intention to let it accumulate for the purpose of building a fort, but should he not remain long enough in office till that is accomplished, it is to be applied towards the payment of the national debt! Such exalted patriotism, in these degenerate days, cannot be sufficiently applauded.

The patriotic duke, it is confidently said, in commiseration of the sufferings of the poor from the high price of coals, has humanely determined to relinquish the emoluments that arise to him from that article—and has given directions to his steward in the country to supply his tenants gratis.

A gentleman who has served for twenty-five years with honour on board the royal navy, and is perfectly conversant in every matter respecting the outfit and maintenance of ships of war, has laid out a plan for the establishment of an Irish navy, wherein he contends, that without any other assistance than the 140,000l. annually of new taxes laid on here last session, he will maintain in complete order, and fit for service, fix

frigates of 36 guns, and four ſloops of 16 guns. A force more than ſufficient to protect the trade of Ireland, whenever it comes to be attacked by the foes of Great-Britain.

Letters from Berlin, dated September 25, ſay, that his Pruſſian majeſty had ordered 80 additional magazines to be eſtabliſhed in his different provinces. By purſuing this wiſe meaſure in the beginning of his reign, this great monarch has been enabled to prevent famine in caſe of bad harveſts, and conſequently depopulation. By purchaſing corn for the magazines, grain in Pruſſia is kept up at a price that is tolerable to the cultivator, and, by opening them in times of ſcarcity and monopoly, a medium price is always preſerved in the markets. Hence the Pruſſian ſtates, though famed for very limited fertility, did not ſuffer by the dreadful famine of 1772, (which in other, the moſt fruitful countries of Germany, deſtroyed ſo many people) but were enabled to aſſiſt the wants of their neighbours.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at the court of Bruſſels, to his friend in London, September 30.

"The Dutch thinking it ſcarcely poſſible to add to their humiliation, after having acceded in the moſt ſhameful manner to all the conditions offered by the emperor, now go ſo far as to ſupplicate his indulgence; and pretending to have no money, they propoſe to him in lieu of the ſtipulated ſum, conſiderable tracts of land bordering on the province of Limbourg: there is little or no appearance of his accepting the offer, as his expences for the intended war amount to at leaſt eighteen millions.

"Troops are continually coming in and going out of this place.—Wurtemburgh's regiment, with the grenadiers of Ligne, Vierſet, and Chairſay, are to remain in Bruſſels for the winter. Their royal highneſſes and the general officers are expected to town on Monday at fartheſt.

"It ſeems that the elector of Cologn (the emperor's brother) will not attend to conſanguinity, but that he means to ſign the confederation of Berlin.—The emperor leaves nothing undone to diſſuade the elector of Saxony from it. It is univerſally thought that the political Joſeph aims at a counter-confederacy; and that he has not as yet abandoned the project of exchanging the Auſtrian Netherlands for Bavaria: It would be very advantageous for him, and it is ardently wiſhed for here; as, by theſe means, the money would remain in the country. In all probability the French will not ſecond him in that project; but it is certain they will exert themſelves to have a king of the Romans cholen out of the houſe of Auſtria.—There are at this moment many regiments marching towards the Low Countries, which will ſoon either receive orders to halt, or, if they continue their route, there muſt be ſomething very important on the tapis."

Oct. 10. A diſpute happened a few days ſince between an eminent lawyer and a no leſs eminent phyſician, on the caſe of ſtudying their ſeveral profeſſions. "I am inclined to think," ſaid the phyſician, "that your profeſſion muſt require the greateſt abilities of the two, learning, addreſs, eloquence, &c." "Pardon me," anſwered the other, "you phyſicians ſeem to require the moſt addreſs and eloquence, for you have to pleaſe all the old women in the nation, whereas the lawyer has to pleaſe twelve only."

It is rather ſingular, ſays a correſpondent, that his preſent majeſty never took his ſeat in the houſe of peers when prince of Wales, and yet it was by his majeſty's ſpecial directions, that the preſent heir apparent took his ſeat as duke of Cornwall; his majeſty, as report ſays, accompanying his requeſt with theſe remarkable words, "It is there, George, that you will have an opportunity of learning the arts of government, and to practiſe the duties of a ſubject."

Oct. 12. An evening paper ſays, that a new appointment of governor-general of the Bahama Iſlands, is in agitation in the cabinet, and that not only the eſtabliſhment of a whale fiſhery and the agriculture of that part is become a ſerious object, but that alſo a fleet is intended to be ſent there occaſionally, as a check to any hoſtilities which may be offered to the Britiſh flag or commerce.

Oct. 14. Advices from Bruſſels, dated October 2, mention, that great rejoicings had been made in that city, upon the opening of the Scheld, and the proſpect of Antwerp being reſtored to her ancient commerce and ſplendour.

That ignorance and preſumption, which have been the leading traits of the preſent imbecile adminiſtration, have been moſt conſpicuouſly diſplayed, in the act for preventing the exportation of all tools and utenſils, uſed in the iron and ſteel manufactures of Great-Britain. The avowed object of which, according to the preamble, was to prevent foreigners from working up "ſuch manufactures," and thereby greatly diminiſhing the exportation of the ſame from this kingdom; but the idea which our wonderful miniſter and his learned friend attached to the word foreigners, is ſuch as never took poſſeſſion of any other imagination, and extends to our fellow-ſubjects in the Weſtern world, and all other Britiſh plantations and ſettlements whatſoever, who are thereby precluded from a poſſibility of cultivating their lands, or manufacturing their produce into merchantable commodities; files, hammers, anvils, ſcrew-plates, pins, ſtocks, punches, and a variety of other prohibited articles, being as indiſpenſably neceſſary for carrying on every plantation, as food, cloathing, or habitable ſhelter.

This being the ſeaſon of the year at which the fleets uſually ſail with annual ſupplies for Jamaica, &c. the Weſt India merchants are in the greateſt dilemma how to act, for to diſpatch the ſhips without neceſſary utenſils, would be diſpatching them to no purpoſe; and the penalty for ſhipping them, is forfeiture of the goods, and all others with which they may be packed, a fine of 200l. and one year's impriſonment in the comm[illegible] gaol; the fine and impriſonment extending to maſters of veſſels, and officers of the cuſtoms, who may receive, or permit ſuch utenſils to be laden on board of any ſhip or veſſel whatever.

ANNAPOLIS, *December* 22.

The general aſſembly of New-Jerſey, at their laſt ſeſſion, paſſed an act to authoriſe the United States in Congreſs aſſembled to regulate foreign trade; and an act to raiſe one hundred and ten men in that ſtate, to ſerve for three years, unleſs ſooner diſcharged.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
December 19, 1785.

ON motion, ORDERED, That the memorial of the governors and viſitors of Waſhington college, with the ſeveral reſolutions moved upon the ſecond reading of the ſaid memorial, with the yeas and nays on the ſaid reſolutions, be publiſhed in the Maryland gazette and Baltimore journal.

By order,
W. HARWOOD, clk.

To the honourable the HOUSE of DELEGATES of the STATE of MARYLAND.

WE the ſubſcribers, viſitors and governors of Waſhington college, being informed, that leave hath been obtained from your honourable houſe, to bring in A bill to ſuſpend the operation of ſeveral acts of aſſembly, ſo far as they relate to granting public money to the uſe of the Univerſity of Maryland, and to apply the ſame to the exigences of government for a limited time, in caſe of our taxes; and apprehending that a bill of this tenor, if paſſed into a law, will be an evident violation of the *chartered* rights of the ſaid college, and of the public faith, pledged to the corporation and members thereof, by ſundry laws, declared to be of a perpetual nature, and operating as ſolemn compacts between the ſtate and individuals, for the moſt eſſential intereſt of the community at large: We do therefore pray, that the ſaid bill be either rejected at the firſt reading, for the reaſons aforeſaid, as evidently unjuſt and unconſtitutional; or if the honourable houſe ſhould judge it proper to proceed farther therein, that they will be pleaſed to give due notice to the corporation of viſitors and governors, and that a day may be appointed and ſufficient time given them to be *heard* at your bar, in the defence and ſupport of their rights and franchiſes.

WILLIAM PACA, WILLIAM SMITH,
JOHN PAGE, Preſident

On behalf of the viſitors and governors of Waſhington college.

MONDAY, December 19, 1785.

The houſe took into conſideration the order of the day, and the following queſtion being propounded to the houſe, viz. That it is the opinion of this houſe, that the legiſlature of this ſtate has a conſtitutional power over its acts or laws, which concern the whole community, or reſpect the rights or property of all the citizens of the ſtate, and can repeal, alter, or change, ſuch laws at their will and pleaſure, with this exception only, that any property or rights required or veſted in virtue, and during the exiſtence of ſuch laws, cannot be taken away, diveſted, infringed, impaired, or in any manner effected, by ſuch repeal or alteration? The previous queſtion was called for and put, That the ſaid queſtion be now put? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Beatty appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE. Meſſieurs T. Bond, Somerville, De Butts, Lethrbury, Carroll, Grahame, Taney, Fraizer, Jones, Dent, Turner, Bracco, John Daſhiell, Adams, Waters, Ramſey, F. Bowie, Chaſe, Quynn, Chaille, Mitchell, Joſeph Daſhiell, Purnell, M'Mechen, Wootton.

NEGATIVE. Meſſieurs Key, Graves, B. Worthington, N. Worthington, Hall, Stone, Ridgely, Stevenſon, Roberts, Edmondſon, Goldſborough, Gale, Kirkman, Hooper, Baker, Oglevee, Miller, Digges, John Seney, Sewell, Jackſon, Faw, Beatty, Bayly, Norris, Love, J. Bond, Wheeler, Hughlett, Driver, Downes, Stull, Cellars, Funk, Oneale, Beall.

So it was determined in the negative.

The following queſtion being propounded to the houſe, viz. That it is the opinion of this houſe, that in all caſes where the legiſlature have made compacts or contracts with a part of its citizens, and have confirmed and eſtabliſhed thoſe compacts and contracts by ſolemn act or grant, incorporating the ſaid citizens into bodies politic, for the advancement of religion or learning, charity or commerce, the legiſlature being in ſuch caſes only one of the contracting parties, cannot, conſtitutionally or rightfully, abrogate or deſtroy, alter or change, ſuch acts or grants, at their will and pleaſure; but that all queſtions touching the rights, validity, or forfeiture of ſuch acts, charters, or grants, can only be rightfully and conſtitutionally decided by the judicial authority? The previous queſtion was called for and put, That the ſaid queſtion be now put? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Chaſe appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE. Meſſieurs T. Bond, Somerville, De Butts, Lethrbury, Carroll, Grahame, Taney, Fraizer, Jones, Dent, John Daſhiell, Adams, Waters, Ramſey, R. Bowie, F. Bowie, Chaſe, Quynn, Chaille, Mitchell, Joſeph Daſhiell, Purnell, M'Mechen, Wootton.

NEGATIVE. Meſſieurs Key, Graves, B. Worthington, N. Worthington, Hall, Stone, Ridgely, Stevenſon, Roberts, Edmondſon, Goldſborough, Bracco, Gale, Kirkman, Hooper, Baker, Oglevee, Miller, John Seney, Sewell, Jackſon, Faw, Beatty, Carey, Norris, Love, J. Bond, Wheeler, Hughlett, Driver, Downes, Stull, Cellars, Funk, Oneale, Cramphin.

So it was determined in the negative.

The following queſtion being propounded to the houſe, viz. That it is the opinion of this houſe, that it is the government originate any public inſtitution, or accept propoſals for the eſtabliſhment thereof, and by the terms of ſuch inſtitution, (as by conferring privileges and immunities, or by grant of public money) induce any of the citizens of the ſtate to give their private property to ſuch inſtitution, the legiſlature cannot take away the public donation, without a violation of the compact, and a breach of public faith, which ought ever to be held by the legiſlature moſt ſacred and inviolable? The previous queſtion was called for and put, That the ſaid queſtion be now put? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Edmondſon appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE. Meſſieurs T. Bond, Somerville, De Butts, Lethrbury, Carroll, Grahame, Taney, Fraizer, Jones, Dent, Gale, John Daſhiell, Adams, R. Bowie, F. Bowie, Chaſe, Quynn, Chaille, Mitchell, Joſeph Daſhiell, Purnell, M'Mechen, Wootton.

NEGATIVE. Meſſieurs Key, Graves, B. Worthington, N. Worthington, Stone, Ridgely, Stevenſon, Roberts, Edmondſon, Goldſborough, Bracco, Kirkman, Hooper, Baker, Oglevee, Miller, John Seney, Sewell, Jackſon, Faw, Beatty, Bayly, Carey, Norris, Love, J. Bond, Wheeler, Hughlett, Downes, Stull, Cellars, Funk, Oneale, Cramphin.

So it was determined in the negative.

The following queſtion being propounded to the houſe, viz. That it is the opinion of this houſe, if funds are provided and appropriated by law to the payment of public creditors, or to any public inſtitution or incorporate ſociety, ſuch funds, ſo applied, cannot be aboliſhed or taken away, without a manifeſt violation of the public faith? The previous queſtion was called for and put, That the ſaid queſtion be now put? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Chaſe appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE. Meſſieurs T. Bond, Somerville, De Butts, Lethrbury, Carroll, Grahame, Taney, Fraizer, Jones, Dent, Stone, John Daſhiell, Adams, R. Bowie, F. Bowie, Chaſe, Quynn, Chaille, Mitchell, Joſeph Daſhiell, Purnell, M'Mechen, Wootton.

NEGATIVE. Meſſieurs Key, Graves, B. Worthington, N. Worthington, Ridgely, Stevenſon, Roberts, Edmondſon, Bracco, Gale, Kirkman, Hooper, Baker, Oglevee, Miller, John Seney, Sewell, Jackſon, Faw, Beatty, Bayly, Carey, Norris, Love, J. Bond, Wheeler, Hughlett, Downes, Stull, Cellars, Funk, Oneale, Cramphin.

So it was determined in the negative.

The following queſtion being propounded to the houſe, viz. That it is the opinion of this houſe, if funds are provided and appropriated by law for any of the above purpoſes, that ſuch funds cannot be altered, changed, or diminiſhed, againſt the conſent of the public creditors, bodies politic, or other contracting parties, without a breach of public faith, unleſs a power be expreſsly reſerved to the legiſlature in the act, grant, or charter, to alter or change ſuch funds? The previous queſtion was called for and put, That the ſaid queſtion be now put? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Beatty appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE. Meſſieurs T. Bond, Somerville, De Butts, Lethrbury, Carroll, Grahame, Taney, Fraizer, Jones, Dent, Gale, John Daſhiell, Adams, R. Bowie, F. Bowie, Chaſe, Quynn, Chaille, Mitchell, Joſeph Daſhiell, Purnell, M'Mechen, Wootton.

NEGATIVE. Meſſieurs Key, Graves, B. Worthington, N. Worthington, Stone, Ridgely, Stevenſon, Roberts, Edmondſon, Goldſborough, Bracco, Kirkman, Hooper, Baker, Oglevee, Miller, John Seney, Sewell, Jackſon, Faw, Beatty, Carey, Norris, Love, J. Bond, Wheeler, Hughlett, Downes, Stull, Cellars, Funk, Oneale, Cramphin.

So it was determined in the negative.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
December 20, 1785.

ORDERED, That the leave to bring in a bill to ſuſpend the operation of ſeveral acts of aſſembly, as far as they relate to the granting and appropriating public money to the uſe of the Univerſity of Maryland, and to apply the ſame to the exigences of government for a limited time, in caſe of our taxes, with the yeas and nays, and the bill, with the yeas and nays, be publiſhed in the Maryland gazette and Baltimore journal.

By order,
W. HARWOOD, clk.

SATURDAY, December 11, 1785.

The following queſtion being propounded to the houſe, viz. That leave be given to bring in a bill to ſuſpend the operation of ſeveral acts of aſſembly, as far as they relate to granting and appropriating public money to the uſe of the Univerſity of Maryland, and to apply the ſame to the exigences of government for a limited time, in caſe of our taxes? The previous queſtion was called for and put, That the ſaid queſtion be now put? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Ridgely appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE. Meſſieurs Maxwell, B. Worthington, N. Worthington, Ridgely, Ridgely of Wm. Roberts, Goldſborough, Waggaman, Kirkman, Ennalls, Baker, Oglevee, Miller, Ramſey, W. Bowie, John Seney, Jackſon, Faw, Beatty, Carey, Norris, Love, Wheeler, Hughlett, Downes, Steret, Stull, Cellars, Funk, Oneale, Beall, Cramphin.

NEGATIVE. Meſſieurs T. Bond, Somerville, De Butts, Lethrbury, Graves, Carroll, Grahame, Taney, Gantt, Fraizer, Jones, Dent, Turner, Stone, Bracco. Gale, John Daſhiell, Adams, Waters, R. Bowie, F. Bowie, Chaſe, Quynn, Sewell, Chaille, Mitchell, Joſeph Daſhiell, Purnell, M'Mechen.

So it was reſolved in the affirmative.

The main queſtion was then put. The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Waggaman appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE. Meſſieurs Maxwell, B. Worthington, N. Worthington, Ridgely, Ridgely of Wm. Roberts, Goldſborough, Waggaman, Kirkman, Ennalls, Baker, Oglevee, Miller, Ramſey, W. Bowie, John Seney, Jackſon, Faw, Beatty, Carey, Norris, Love, Wheeler, Hughlett, Downes, Steret, Stull, Cellars, Funk, Oneale, Beall, Cramphin.

NEGATIVE. Meſſieurs T. Bond, Somerville, De Butts, Lethrbury, Graves, Carroll, Grahame, Taney, Gantt, Fraizer, Jones, Dent, Turner, Stone, Bracco, Gale, John Daſhiell, Adams, Waters, R. Bowie, F. Bowie, Chaſe, Quynn, Sewell, Chaille, Mitchell, Joſeph Daſhiell, Purnell, M'Mechen.

So it was reſolved in the affirmative.

TUESDAY, December 20, 1785.

On the ſecond reading the bill to ſuſpend the operation of ſeveral acts of aſſembly, as far as they relate to the granting and appropriating public money to the uſe of the Univerſity of Maryland, and to apply the ſame to the exigences of government for a limited time, in eaſe of our taxes, the queſtion was put, That ſuch part of the ſaid bill as repeals the ſeventeenth ſection of the act for the eſtabliſhment and regulation of a night watch, and the erection of lamps in Baltimore-town in Baltimore county, which appropriated the ſurplus (if any) of the monies collected from Baltimore-town for ordinary and retailers licences, to diſcharge the expences of the ſaid act, be ſtruck out of the ſaid bill? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Ridgely appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE. Meſſieurs Key, T. Bond, Somerville, De Butts, Lethrbury, Graves, Hall, Carroll, Grahame, Taney, Fraizer, Jones, Turner, Stone, Goldſborough, Bracco, Gale, John Daſhiell, Adams, Waters, Kirkman, Hooper, Oglevee, Ramſey, Digges, R. Bowie, F. Bowie, Chaſe, Quynn, Sewell, Chaille, Joſeph Daſhiell, Purnell, Faw, Bayly, Carey, Norris, Wheeler, Driver, M'Mechen, Beall, Cramphin.

NEGATIVE. Meſſieurs B. Worthington, N. Worthington, Dent, Ridgely, Stevenſon, Roberts, Edmondſon, Baker, Miller, John Seney, Joſhua Seney, Jackſon, Mitchell, Beatty, Love, J. Bond, Hughlett, Downes, Stull, Cellars, Funk, Oneale, Wootton.

So it was reſolved in the affirmative.

The bill being read throughout, the queſtion was put, That the ſaid bill do paſs? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr Faw appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE. Meſſieurs B. Worthington, N. Worthington, Ridgely, Stevenſon, Roberts, Kirkman, Hooper, Baker, Oglevee, Miller, Ramſey, John Seney, Jackſon, Faw, Beatty, Norris, Love, J. Bond, Wheeler, Hughlett, Downes, Stull, Cellars, Funk.

NEGATIVE. Meſſieurs Key, T Bond, Somerville, De Butts, Lethrbury, Graves, Hall, Carroll, Grahame, Taney, Fraizer, Jones, Dent, Turner, Stone, Edmondſon, Goldſborough, Bracco, Gale, John Daſhiell, Adams, Waters, Digges, R. Bowie, F. Bowie, Quynn, Joſhua Seney, Sewell, Chaille, Mitchell, Joſeph Daſhiell, Purnell, Bayly, Carey, Driver, M'Mechen, Oneale, Wootton, Beall, Cramphin.

So it was determined in the negative.

A bill, entitled, An ACT to ſuſpend the operation of ſeveral acts of aſſembly, as far as they relate to granting and appropriating public money to the uſe of the Univerſity of Maryland, and to apply the ſame to the exigences of government, for a limited time, in eaſe of our taxes.

WHEREAS, by the act to provide a permanent fund for the further encouragement and eſtabliſhment of Waſhington college, this ſtate granted a donation of the ſum of twelve hundred and fifty pounds current money; and by an act for founding a college on the weſtern ſhore of this ſtate, and conſtituting the ſame, together with Waſhington college on the eaſtern ſhore, into one univerſity, by the name of The Univerſity of Maryland, likewiſe granted a donation of the ſum of ſeventeen hundred and fifty pounds like money; and, as a certain and permanent fund to procure the ſaid ſum of money annually, they granted the monies ariſing on marriage licences, fines and forfeitures, ordinary licences, hawkers and pedlars licences, and licences on perſons ſelling ſpirituous liquors, as in and by the ſaid two acts of aſſembly are expreſſed: And, whereas the heavy debts in which this ſtate are involved make it neceſſary the appropriations of the monies ariſing on the ſaid funds to the purpoſes in the above recited acts mentioned, be ſuſpended for a limited time, and that they be applied to the payment of the debts due from this ſtate in aid of the taxation thereof,

Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland, That the appropriations of the monies ariſing on the funds to procure the annual payment of the donations granted by the above recited acts of aſſembly, to the uſes and purpoſes in the ſaid acts mentioned, ſhall be and are hereby ſuſpended for three years, and that the monies ariſing on the funds aforeſaid ſhall be collected and paid to the treaſurer of the reſpective ſhores, as by the ſaid recited acts are directed, and appropriated as is herein after mentioned.

And be it enacted, That the monies which ſhall be received by the treaſurer of the eaſtern ſhore, in virtue of the ſaid recited acts, ſhall be by him paid to the treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore, as other public money, which, with the monies that ſhall be received by the treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore in virtue of the ſaid recited acts, be and are hereby appropriated to the ſame purpoſes to which the ſupplies granted every year are appropriated and applied.

And be it enacted, That an additional ſupplement to the act, entitled, An act for founding a college on the weſtern ſhore of this ſtate, and conſtituting the ſame, together with Waſhington college on the eaſtern ſhore, into one univerſity, by the name of The Univerſity of Maryland, paſſed this preſent ſeſſion, be and is hereby repealed, and made null and void.

"On Friday the 16th inſtant, after a ſhort illneſs, departed this life, at his houſe in Port-Tobacco, WALTER HANSON JENIFER, doctor of phyſic, a gentleman eminent for his profeſſional abilities, and diſtinguiſhed for all thoſe virtues which render men uſeful to ſociety; a dutiful ſon, an affectionate huſband, a indulgent maſter, and a moſt benevolent neighbour. His heart always ſympathiſed with the diſtreſſed, and his hand was ever ready to aſſiſt the needy.

"As a phyſician, always ready, with the moſt tender care, to alleviate or remove the ills of nature; as a man, ever glad to have an opportunity of rendering friendly offices and contributing to the happineſs of his fellow creatures; as a magiſtrate, attentive, juſt, and independent—A ſteady friend to America, and the principles of our republic; in ſupport of which, in the whole courſe of the late war, he was active, zealous, and uniform.—Reſigned to the will of God, and ſhewing a confident hope of eternal felicity, he was taken from this world in the 34th year of his age, and left an affectionate and virtuous wife and many relations to lament his loſs."

December 22, 1785.

THE ſubſcribers to *St. John's* or the Weſtern Shore College, in the counties following, are hereby notified to meet at the times and places following for the election of viſitors and governors of the ſaid college, in proportion to their ſubſcriptions and according to law, viz.

In *St. Mary's* county, at *Leonard-town*, on Wedneſday the 15th of February next; in *Charles* county, at *Port-Tobacco*, on Friday the 17th of February; the remaining or 2d claſs of ſubſcribers in *Prince George's* and *Calvert* counties, at *Upper Marlborough*, on Wedneſday the 22d of February; the remaining or 3d claſs of ſubſcribers of *Baltimore* county and thoſe of *Harford* county, at Baltimore court-houſe, on Friday the 24th of February; and the fourth claſs of Anne-Arundel county, at the ſtadt-houſe in Annapolis, on Tueſday the 28th of February; all which meetings at the reſpective places to be at 11 o'clock, A. M.

WILLIAM SMITH,
RICHARD SPRIGG, } agents.

PRINCE-FREDERICK-TOWN LOTTERY.

A SCHEME

FOR diſpoſing of a valuable houſe and lot, together with a quantity of goods applicable to the ſeaſon, the property of Mr. Thomas Grahame, as follows, to wit:

Prizes.	Dollars.	Current money.
1	1040	390
1	100	37 10
1	80	30
1	60	22 10
1	50	18 15
1	40	15
2	30	22 10
3	20	22 10
4	16	24
6	12	27
10	10	37 10
20	8	60
30	6	67 10
50	4	75
285	3	320 12 6
416 Prizes, 624 Blanks,		£. 1176 7 6
1040		

From the above ſcheme there are only one and an half blanks to a prize, which muſt appear flattering to any perſon inclinable to become an adventurer; the goods will be proportioned in lots to the value of the different prizes, a liſt of which may be ſhewn previous to the day of drawing. Captain Freeland, Mr. Gray, Mr. Stone, and captain Williamſon, are appointed managers, of whom tickets may be had at three dollars each, and if paid on or before the time of drawing twenty ſhillings will be received. The drawing to commence as ſoon as the tickets are diſpoſed of and in the preſence of the managers. Tickets may alſo be had of Mr. Price and Mr. Fairbourne in Annapolis, and at the printing-office.

STOLEN from a farm belonging to colonel Edward Lloyd, on Wye river, Talbot county, the 30th of November laſt, a bright bay MARE, about thirteen hands high, branded on the near buttock E L, trots and gallops, and very lively, about ſeven years old. Twenty pounds will be paid on conviction of the thief, and a reward of three pounds will be given for taking up and ſecuring the mare ſo that the owner may get her again, by

RICHARD GRASON.

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Crawford, of Prince-George's county, near Bladenſburg, taken up as a ſtray, a ſmall dark bay GELDING, about twelve hands high, has a ſtar in the forehead and ſnip on the noſe, 10 or 12 years old, branded on the near ſide, but with what not viſible. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

December 5, 1785.

To be ſold, at the Hommony Pot plantation, in Anne-Arundel county, near Pig-point, at public ſale, to the higheſt bidder, on Tueſday the ſeventeenth of January next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

UPWARDS of twenty ſlaves, conſiſting of men, women, and children. Three years credit will be given on bond with good ſecurity, intereſt to be paid annually, and on failure of paying the intereſt three months after it becomes due, if demanded, the bond will be put in ſuit to recover principal and intereſt. At the ſame time will be ſold, the ſtock and working utenſils. No bond to be taken for leſs than twenty pounds, and a reaſonable diſcount will be allowed for ready money.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

To be ſold to the higheſt bidder, on the premiſes, for caſh, on the third day of January,

ALL the negroes, live ſtock, houſehold furniture, and plantation utenſils, the property of Jacob Lusby, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed. The purchaſers of the negroes to have twelve months credit, on giving bond with approved ſecurity, every thing elſe to be ready money.

ELIZ. LUSBY, adminiſtratrix.

December 7, 1785.

To be ſold on the premiſes, on Tueſday the 20th inſtant, to the higheſt bidder, at public vendue,

ABOUT 395 acres of land, part of that well known tract called White-Hall, lying on the Head of South river, about 10 miles from Annapolis and 20 from Baltimore; the improvements are, a good tobacco houſe, three negro quarters, corn houſe, and an apple orchard; the ſoil is remarked for making fine tobacco, and produces excellent crops of Indian corn and ſmall grain of every kind, a ſufficiency of wood, and ſome very good meadow ground. Poſſeſſion will be given on the firſt of January next, and five years credit for the money, on the purchaſer giving bond upon intereſt with approved ſecurity; the intereſt to be paid as it becomes due, otherwiſe the indulgence of credit to be forfeited. Any perſon who may chooſe to view the land before the day of ſale, will be ſhewn it by applying to Mr. Rober Smith.

JOHN PLUMMER.

ALL thoſe that have any claims againſt the eſtate of Thomas Pindle, late of Prince-George's county, deceaſed, are hereby once more requeſted to bring them in properly atteſted, to

MARY PINDLE, executrix,
RICHARD PINDLE, executor.

Prince-George's county, December 1, 1785.

To be SOLD, on Tueſday the third day of January next, or the next fair day, at Nottingham,

A PARCEL of healthy country born ſlaves, conſiſting of men, women, and children, late the property of Leonard Brooke, deceaſed. Six months credit will be given, on giving bonds with approved ſecurity without intereſt, if the bond be complied with.

HENRY HILL, jun. executor.

To be rented, or leaſed for three years,

A VALUABLE FARM, on the north ſide of Severn river, with a genteel houſe thereon, and all convenient out houſes, &c. Poſſeſſion will be given between this and Chriſtmas. Application to be made to Richard Burland in Baltimore, or William Goldſmith in Annapolis. tf

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TAKEN up as a ſtray, by Aaron Spurrier, in Anne-Arundel county, a mealy bay GELDING, about ſix years old, near fourteen hands high, the off ſhoulder appears to have been broken or ſlipped, has a ſmall ſtar on his forehead, and branded on the near ſhoulder ¶. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

October 25, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Talbot county intend to petition the next general aſſembly to appoint commiſſioners for laying out a town at the court houſe in ſaid county.

TAKEN up by Henry Weedon, about the 20th of September 1785, near the lower end of Kent iſland, a Moſes built BOAT, about fourteen feet keel and ſix and a half feet beam, appears to be an old boat lately repaired, painted yellow. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

TAKEN up as a ſtray, by Thomas Cromwell, near Patapſco ferry, in Anne-Arundel county, a bay GELDING, about thirteen hands and a half high, ſhod all fours, paces and canters, about thirteen years old, has a ſwitch tail no perceivable brand, and both hind feet white. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

ALMANACKS,

For the year 1786, may be had at the Printing-Office.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

FOR the disposal of fifty lots in la Fayette Village, beautifully situated at the Cool Springs in St. Mary's county, allowed by the best judges to be as advantageous a situation for a manufacturing town as any on this continent. Charlotte Hall school is now building within two hundred steps of the place. These lots are to be laid off, and the inhabitants will have the advantage of educating their children, and gentlemen at a distance will have the advantage of boarding their children in this village. The healthfulness of this place, and the virtue of the waters, are too generally known to need a description. The drawing will be performed under the inspection and by the directions of Messieurs Henry Tubman, William and John Cartwright, and Hanson Briscoe, managers, who will see the prizes punctually paid, and the lots conveyed to the fortunate adventurers; prizes not called for in six months will be deemed generously given to Charlotte Hall school. The drawing will commence at the Cool Springs on the tenth day of January 1786, or sooner if full, and the fortunate numbers will be inserted in the Annapolis and Alexandria news-papers.

The scheme is as follows: Fifty lots, to contain sixty feet front and one hundred feet back each, subject to a ground-rent of one penny per foot, and five shillings to be paid on every alienation, with so much woodland as annexed to each number.

1 is an improved lot with 10 acres of wood, value		£. 300
2 unimproved ditto with 5 acres ditto ditto		150
4 ditto ditto ditto	2½	160
8 ditto ditto ditto	1	184
16 ditto ditto ditto	½	160
19 ditto ditto feet by 100	60	95
50 Lots		
450 Prizes at 20s and the first drawn 20s		451
500 Prizes		£. 1500 0 0
2000 Tickets at 15s		£. 1500 0 0

Montgomery county, May 27, 1785.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Wednesday the 25th instant, a negro man named CESAR; he is a stout well made black fellow, aged about 45 years, his lips large and pouting, talks quick and loud when out of temper; his apparel chiefly consisted of striped country cloth when he went away; he was purchased of Allen Quynn, Esq; has had several masters in Anne-Arundel county, where he has commonly gone by the name of Lewin's Cesar; he ran away about 15 months ago, was taken up at Mr. Resin Hammond's quarter on the Head of Severn, where he had been hired a considerable time as a free man, and was brought home about 10 days since; he probably will change his name and pass for a free man again. Whoever apprehends the said negro, and secures him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home.

J CRABB.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold by the printers hereof,

TWO SERMONS,

Preached at Philadelphia, before the GENERAL CONVENTION of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, in the states of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and South-Carolina.

The first, On the RELATIONS of the CHRISTIAN MINISTRY: October 2d, 1785. By *Charles H. Wharton*, D. D. Published.

The second, October 7th, 1785, On Occasion of the first Introduction of the LITURGY and PUBLIC SERVICE of the said Church, as *altered* and recommended to future Use by the Convention.—*Price* 1*s*.

By *William Smith*, D. D. Principal of Washington College, and Rector of Chester Parish, in the State of Maryland.

Annapolis, November 4, 1785.

London-town, October 11, 1785.

THE subscriber being properly prepared for receiving a large quantity of hides and skins to tan and curry, takes this method of informing those who chuse to favour him with their custom, that they may depend on being served with punctuality and care. All hides or skins not taken away within thirteen months after they are delivered, the owners must expect to forfeit one half of the leather for tanning the other.

tf EDWARD SEFTON.

N. B. I have for sale a large quantity of negro shoes, which may be had on the most reasonable terms; they are likewise sold by Mr. William Wilkins, Mr. Absalom Ridgely, and Mr. James West, in Annapolis.

Worcester county, November 8, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned, that a petition will be preferred to the general assembly by the creditors of Jonathan Riggen, late of the county aforesaid, deceased, praying an act to pass to make sale of the real estate of the said Jonathan, for the payment of his debts.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday the 16th of January next, at the plantation of the late William Thomas, near Annapolis,

ABOUT twenty negroes, consisting of men, women, and children, among which are valuable plantation and house servants, also the stock of horses, black cattle, sheep, and hogs, with plantation utensils.

At same time will be exposed to sale, two thirds of that beautiful plantation, lying on the Mouth of South river, three miles from Annapolis, of about 800 acres in the whole, nearly half cleared, and of very good quality, producing fine tobacco, corn, wheat, rye, and oats, with some meadow in timothy, and more may be made at a small expence. Six months credit will be given to the purchasers of the land and negroes, on giving bond with approved security.

MARY THOMAS.

P. S. The other third of the abovementioned plantation being dower land, will be sold or rented on the day of sale, as may be then agreed on with the purchaser of the two thirds, and should there be no sale, the whole will be rented and possession given immediately.

M. T.

Baltimore, November 8, 1785.

THE contributors to St. John's, or the Western Shore College, who reside in Baltimore-town, and subscribed to the paper which was committed to the reverend Dr. *William West*, *Daniel Bowly*, and *Thomas Yates*, Esquires, and which has been delivered to the *agents*, and is now lodged in the treasury of the western shore according to law, are requested to take notice, that Tuesday the 20th of December next, at 11 o'clock *A. M.* is hereby appointed for the election of one VISITOR and GOVERNOR of the said college, by a class of the said subscribers to the amount of *one thousand pounds*, in the said town, as they may choose to class themselves at the time and place of election, which is proposed to be held at the court-house, or such other convenient place in the said town as the subscribers may appoint on the said day. A *second class* will be made from the residue of the subscribers in town, and the subscribers in the county, for the election of a second VISITOR and GOVERNOR, of which notice will be given by some future advertisements.

WILLIAM SMITH,
RICHARD SPRIGG,
JOHN STERET, } agents.

Lands for Private or Public Sale.

WHEREAS, we the subscribers, by authority of the Baltimore company, did, on the first day of July last, advertise for public sale, in the Baltimore and other news papers, several tracts of land, the property of said company, lying very near Baltimore town; and whereas, a considerable number of very valuable lots of different sizes, well wooded, with fine prospects, and others with excellent quarries of stone, being parts of the tracts called Gorsuch, Philipsburgh, Mount Royal, and Orange, are still unsold; we do therefore now offer them to the public at private sale, on very easy terms, which will be made known and the plats shewn by the subscribers, or either of them. All such parts of the above property as may not be disposed of by private sale before the first Monday in March next, will on that day be offered at public sale, at the auction room in Baltimore-town, by

ABRAHAM VANBIBBER,
CLEMENT BROOKE,
w 8 JOHN MERRYMAN.

London-town, May 25, 1785.

RAN away from the subscriber, the 28th of March last, a negro lad named WILL PRIMUS, about 20 or 22 years of age, tall and slender, has a long visage, and thick under lip, he is very artful, and a great rogue; he has been seen about the neighbourhood of Annapolis within these three weeks, but it is probable he has by this time gone farther, perhaps to Baltimore, as he has some acquaintances there. Whoever will bring him to me, or secure him so that I get him again, shall receive three pounds, if taken out of this county five pounds.

JAMES M'CULLOCH.

Annapolis, November 1, 1785.

ALL persons indebted to James Ringgold for dealings in his store are requested to call and settle their accounts, either by payment or bond, by the first day of January next, as the business from that time will be carried on under the firm of James and Peregrine Ringgold; he hopes compliance will be paid to the above request, which will prevent trouble to him and his friends.

October 20, 1785.

LOST or stolen from my pocket, in Marlborough, the 5th instant, a red Morocco POCKET BOOK, containing an agreement between Mr. James Perry and myself for a tract of land, a bond for conveyance of said land, two final settlement certificates, signed by Mr. John Peirce, commissioner for settling the accounts of the army, and counter-signed John White, D. C. dated the first of February 1785, viz.

No. 89,456—1573 30/90 Dollars, on interest from the first of January 1783.

No. 89,457—155 81/90 Dollars, on interest from March 1783.

I have taken proper methods to prevent any persons impoising the certificates on the continental treasurer, and the bonds can be of no service; I therefore will take it a particular favour of any person to return said certificates, besides a reward of eight dollars, paid by

w 6 SAMUEL B. BEALL.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of land, containing about 1300 acres, which will be disposed of by the whole tract, or laid off in convenient lots, as will best suit those who are inclined to purchase; the land is situated near the Fork of Patuxent, about 16 miles from Annapolis, 18 from Baltimore, and 6 from the Indian Landing; it is well adapted to farming or planting, is well timbered, and has the advantage of more than 100 acres of meadow ground, which can be improved at a small expence, as above 60 acres are cleared and ditched; the soil and improvements will be shewn by the overseer on the place, and the terms may be known, by applying to the subscriber, in Annapolis,

JAMES STEUART.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of land, lying in Tulley's Neck, Queen-Anne's county, containing 1100 acres, divided and rented out at present in three tenements; it will be sold separately, in tenements, or all together; it is good farming land, well wooded and watered, with a fine bottom of a mile and a half extent running through the land, capable of being improved into fine meadow, in a good neighbourhood, convenient to church and mills, and distant from the court-house six, and from Chestertown twelve miles. The whole, or any tenement of the above tract, will be sold for specie, or any specie state certificates taken in payment, upon credit, with bond and good security, until the first day of January 1790. Apply to William Ringgold, of Chester-town, or the subscriber,

tf JAMES RINGGOLD.

October 30, 1785.

THIS is to give notice, that I intend to apply to the general assembly to confirm and make valid the will of colonel Barton Lucas, late of Prince-George's county, deceased.

JOSEPH SPRIGG.

TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, November 8, 1785.

STOLEN out of the house of the subscriber, on Wednesday night the second instant, three GREAT COATS, one a superfine blue broad cloth, quite new, with very elegant yellow buttons, the pockets on the out side pretty high under the arms; the other two were drab coloured coats, one had a crimson velvet cape, the buttons were covered with the same as the coat; the other had a cape the same as the coat, with mohair buttons. Four dollars reward will be given for either of the coats, and, upon conviction of the thief the above reward, paid by

GEORGE MANN.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS, November 14, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of claims will sit at the assembly room, in the stadt-house, every day during this session, from the hours of 9 in the morning till 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive and allow all just claims that may be exhibited against the public.

By order,

A. GOLDER, clk.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of grievances and courts of justice will sit every day during the present session, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order,

W. PINKNEY, clk.

November 17, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of George-town, on Patowmack river, intend to present a petition to the general assembly now sitting, praying for an incorporation of the said town.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, *Charles-Street.*